RISTIAN INTELLIGENCE AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

"WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D, -THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FRAUD AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

VOL. X.

GARDINER, MAINE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1830,

NEW SERIES, VOL. IV .- NO. 32.

WILLIAM A. DREW, -Editor RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. [Fom the Religious Inquirer.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY SHELDON & DICKMAN.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, Relating to the prevalence, and the effects of the doctrine of Universalism. Question. Is the doctrine of Universal alvation thought to be increasing in the Inited State?

Answer. It is thought to be increasing very fast, and prevailing extensively.

Q. Who claims this to be a fact, and what are the evidences of it?

A. The advocates of the doctrine claim and rejoice greatly in the prospect exhibited by it, as, in their opinion, it is a most desirable circumstance, and most auspicious to community, and to the world of mankind. The evidences of the preva- ling to judge, without proper evidence. lence of the doctrine, are derived from the Ministers who teach it, from the various ablications devoted to its defence and apport; and also from an extensive cor- have avowed, some publicly, and others of the country.

Q. Do any of its opposers express the pinion, that the doctrine of Universal any considerable extent?

A. They do admit, and greatly lament, that the doctrine is spreading in all directions, and that great numbers listen to it, and among them, many persons of intelligence, reading and reflection, and of the most unblemished reputation.

Q. But is not Universalism said to be a licentious doctrine, tending to lead those who embrace it, into the sinful and unrostrained indulgence of evil propensities, and vicious habits, and all manner of

A. This is very often said, and declared very positively, to be the effect of the

ring this charge against the doctrine of iniversalism.

A. Their "name is legion, for they are any." But principally the orthodox lergy (so called) make the declaration, oth from the pulpit, and in Tracts and in ther writings, which they cause to be q. Do ablished and circulated in all parts; far granted? nd near, to admonish, and guard the peoagainst the dangerous tendency, and granted, we believe they will. the salvation of the world, through the nite love of God, and the unsearch ble riches of Christ!!!

Q. Is it not found by actual observation, at where Universalism most prevails, ere infidelity, irreligion, and vice most bound, and there the christian, moral, and ocial duties and virtues are most neglect-

A. It is often said, this would be the of stually produced, in places where the senent has most prevailed.

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ce of this doctrine? A. We have not heard that this has ev- try. - Trumpet. been stated as a fact, or that it has been a the contrary, we have understood, that the state prison at Auburn, in the State | New York Telescope.]

A certain man went down from Jericho to Jerusalem, and fell among thieves." By their fruits | Ye shall know them." New York, where there were several articular subject, and that the result of either then was, or ever had been a

ersalist. Upon what evidence or authority salism, is of licentious and immoral

Upon the evidence and authority of ssertions of the orthodox clergy!! But does not Universalism lead to

This opinion also has been propad, and it rests upon the same foundawith the former opinion, concerning mmoral tendency,—that is, Clerical as-

Q. It has been asserted, not only that is this, and on what do Universalists cate the doctrine?

They found the doctrine of the final

that the scriptures admit of a just, and consistent interpretation, in perfect harmony with the most exalted and rational conceptions of the nature, and infinitely wise, and benevolent character of the Supreme Being, they have gladly relinquished their scepticism, and embraced with ardor and gratitude, the glorious doctrine of life and immortality, as brought to light by the gos-

Q. Are there any funders, or deists, in orthodox congregations?

A. We have not heard them declare themselves to be such, and we are unwil-Q. Are there any Universalists in ortho-

dox congregations. A. There are numbers of them, who

spondence between the Ministers, and more privately, their full belief in the salother adherents to the doctrine, in all parts vation of all men. Several limitarian clergymen have acknowledged, that they believed the one half of their communicants were, in principle Universalists, and they Salvation, is increasing, and prevailing to have also admitted, that those were among the most upright, and valuable members of their churches.

Q. Who are now the greatest, and most determined opposers, of the doctrine of Universal grace and salvation?

A. The orthodox Clergy, (so called) of different denominations, and especially those of the Calvinistic creed.

Q. Who, next to them, oppose the doctrine most violently?

A. Those who are least acquainted with it,-who utterly refuse to hear, or to examine it.

Q. Why are the Clergy so opposed to the doctrine?

A. Some of them, doubtless from good Q. Who make the declaration, and and sincere motives, though from mistaken views of it, and of the gospel revelation. There may be some, who oppose the doctrine from other motives.

Q. Do all the Clergy agree, in praying for the salvation of all men?

Q. Do they believe their prayers will be

A. No, they believe they will not be

INFLUENCE OF UNIVERSALISM.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following article. It should be rememextracted it is not Universalist. Mr. Shirley we have never seen; but we have frequently heard of him, as one of the warm friends of our common cause in N. York. To how much advantage does his conduct appear, when contrasted with that of Arset of the prevalence of the doctrine of thur Tappan, Esq. whose religion considered Salvation; but we have not sists in importing Burgundy wine for the purposes of communion. He who wipes away the widow's tears, hushes her sigh, feeds her children, and kindles the Q. But are not most of the convicts in smile of joy on her countenance, hath ofdifferent State-prisons, Universalists? fered a more acceptable sacrifice to God, d is not their corruption, and their de- than he who bestows thousands to enrich lation, legitimately traced to the influ- a proud clergy, and render them more dangerous to the liberties of their coun-

[From the New York Telescope.]

In March, 1829, I was informed that a ndred convicts, an examination was had widow woman, having a large family dene time since, with reference to this pending on her industry for their support, would be lodged in jail unless bail could inquiry was, that not a single individ- be procured for her attendance at court. vet cushions, principally at the expense of i. 9, 10. of those victims of licentiousness, and nothing after that period, except her apof June, 1830, when a writ was handed dollars were expended for clothes to wear fathers, saying unto Abraham, And in thy is the opinion founded, which has me by the Sheriff. I then went to one of on the occasion. so current,-that the doctrine of Uni- the most respectable lawyers in the city, who advised me to deliver the woman up Methodist Episcopal church, in Willett their attendants and others, who were to knee shall be street, and that the demand against her aid in singing. Beyond the choir, sat the Isa. slv. 23. was unjust in the extreme. I then stated, high chiefs and foreign residents. Still that I would call on her brethren of the father on stood the King's soldiers in uni-Methodist society for bail. The lawyer form. On either side the space was crow-to condemn the world; but that the world replied, "You had better call on Frances ded with people, some in chairs and on through him might be saved."—John iii. Wright, or her followers, in them you will rude stools, but the most of them seated 17 find more feelings of compassion than closely on mats. The mission family ociversalism leads to infidelity, but that its among professing christians. Fanny, better the fact, Infidels, Deists, &c. Owen, & Co., by their wits are speculating and making money; the others by their arose and made a short address, in which creeds and disfigured faces." I have, he said that he had built the house for the however, contrary to the advice of said ess and happiness of all men, on the lawyer, called on the following gentlemen, acter, attributes, and the eternal pur- members of said Church: Joseph Johnof God, as revealed and declared in son, who replied that he had business of to Jehovah: and called upon all men, chiefs, holy scriptures, of the Old and New his own to attend to; Robert Cowless, who common people, and teachers, to listen to dament, and especially in the gospel replied that he was well acquainted with the word of God, which would hereafter But are there not some Deists, who of their society many years, was a pious dedicatory service commenced by singwas wholly unjust; but I had better lodge Psalm, in "Cantate Domino." After Cor. i. 20, "For all the promises of God ely, be the result of the Divine gov- render her assistance; Philo Canada, re- would not have been equalled by many

tures, as they have been commonly inter- dustrious, and supporting a large fam- translated by Mr. B. into verses for the oc- for God to lie, we might have a strong conpreted, do give, of the character and conduct of the Creator, in relation to men and but that he would not be bail for any per-Angels. A book containing such representations of the Deity, they rationally inferred, could not be a divine revelation.

But in very many instances, persons of this

But that he would not be ball for any persons of the ball, and thought that she was in very good hands now; Joseph Beddell advised me to go to Mr.

But in very many instances, persons of this

But one question more remains. Will be ball one question more remains. given her a great deal of assistance, had humble attitude, uttered a prayer, simple, taken one of her children who was a cripadvantage of the control of t ple, and no doubt but what he would ren- the hearts of his subjects." der the needed assistance-he also said, that she was an innocent and virtuous woman, and that the demand was unjust; John Westfield declared, very abruptly, that he knew nothing about the woman, and would have nothing to do with her concerns; William Smith replied, that he know att about the proceedings from the commencement, that she had been wronged, that the whole demand was unjust against her, that she was an industrious virtuous good woman, and that the judgment obtained against her was by false testimony, that he was not willing to become bail for any one, but he would think of terian churches in this country. JAMES SHIRLEY,

*This benevolent man has long been denounced as an infidel, by the orthodox of this city.

533 Grand-street.

REMARKS .- The above account may be relied upon as strictly true. Into what a lamentable and corrupt state, does it prove the Methodists to have fallen. It evidently shows (if Christ's sermon on the mount be true) that they have no lot or part in the matter; that they not only betray a total want of christianity, but even the humanity possessed by savages and Hottentots. All those men who were applied to for relief, are the highest professors in the society; they are indeed pillars of the church; they shout, they sing, they pray, they profess, run constantly to hear their priests; and, in short, do all but exhibit the least spark of religion. In applying in vain for relief to many of the greatest professors in the society, we plainly see the deplorable state the whole body are in. Mr. Shirley, a Universalist, I believe, proved the good Samaritan to this woman, who thus "fell among thieves and robbers:" he paid out of his own pocket about fourteen dollars, spent one or two days in relieving her distresses, when her brethren, those high shouting Methodists passed by like the Levite, " on the opposite side."

The religion of the Methodists, as well as all other seets, if we may judoche at the seets, is namer from the religion of Christ ness, purity of doctrines, &c. One of bered, that the paper from which we have the above men, Westfield, or Westerfield, spends a great part of his time in praying and exhorting. May it not be emphatically said to the Methodists, and other sects, as it was said to the Jews by our Saviour, "Ye hypocrites, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell."--Ed. N. Y. Tel.

> As a specimen of the sort of christianity which our missionaries are promoting among the heathen, we copy the following from the Salina (N. Y.) Herald of April 7th.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.
The following extract of a letter from Dr. Judd one of our Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands Mission, shews the ded- 1 Tim. ii. 4. ication of a new Presbyterian church at Oahu, one of those Islands. The meeting and 62 broad. It says:

furnished with a neat pulpit, made of a kind of wood which resembles mahogany, and is trimmed with rich tapestry and velpearance at court, until Tuesday the 16th for the dedication, and some thousands of

"On the 3d of July, last, this immense blessed."-Acts iii. 25. building was filled the first time, and to There probably are some such, who, the light of nature and reason, have led to believe, that such will ulti-led the course of four or five days, would not have been equalled by many would not have been equalled by many would not have been equalled by many about the tweether of the scriptures, and to her; Stephen wood, who answered that she had lived neighbor to him, that she had lived neighbor to him the could not have been equalled by many would not have been equalled by many adapted hymn. The music, to say the leas

The editor of the Salina Herald in remarking on this letter, says:

"Those who may have supposed this clergy of the Presbyterian sect, are desired to read the late princely dedication of to the glory of God the Father."

one of thoir new charcnes in the Sandwich

Islands. It is contained in a letter from will you give up your Bible? Choose ye, one of their ministers there, and published this day .- Trumpet. with approbation and gladness in all their papers here.

"The ministers who are sent there as missionaries, are all first ordained here, and of course are branches of the Presby-

"The meeting house it seems was an immense building; the dedication was on the first Sunday in July last. "The pulpit lined with rich tapestry and velvet cushions"-and "many thousands of dollars expended to buy clothes for the occa-The Indian "King and his sister sitting in state before the pulpit" -- "around them their attendants,-beyond them sat the high chiefs, and still farther on stood the King's soldiers in uniform."

"If this is not a union of Church and State, established there by our Presbyterian Church here, through their missionaries, then we certainly know nothing of what a union of church and state is.

"And it may be safely asked whether n the whole records of history a union of church and state was ever, in any kingdom or country celebrated with more POMP or SPLENDOR.

"Our Presbyterian Minister Mr. Bingham presiding in the pulpit lined with tapestry, representing the church, the young King and the Princess his sister in state before him, representing the state or head of the temporal government of the kingdom—the chiefs, dignituries of the land, in their regalia, and files of soldiers in uniform, to support them.

"A princely and military union this! And was a union of church and state ever, in any country, celebrated with more hailed with more joy and gladness, than than that of the heathen; and yet they was this by our christian party in politics daily boast of their sanctification, holithe heathen, is it?

"One farther question. Is this "the bread of life;" in pulpits of silken tapestry, to send which to the heathen you have so long fleeced the widow and orphan of their mite, and tobbed the wife of her dower and the child of his inheritance?

*It is to be hoped the King has left off drinking, to "It is to be hoped the King has left off drinking, to which practice he has been very much addicted, though we do not think it very probable that it is the case. Being a King, considerable indulgence no doubt, will be allowed him, provided he favours the missionaries, and continues to build such splendid meeting houses for them as the one whose dedication is here described

FIVE POINTS.

1. God wills the salvation of all men .-"Who will have all men to be saved, and come unto the knowledge of the truth.

2. God purposes the salvation of all men. "Having made known unto us the mystehouse thus dedicated was 196 feet long ry of his will, according to his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself: "The building is now completed. It is That in the dispensation of the fulness of times he might gather in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him."-Eph.

3. God promises to save all men. "Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be

4. God makes oath that he will save all to the sheriff, and to procure bail for her overflowing. The King and his sister sat men. "I have sworn by myself, the word liberty on the limits, stating she was one in state before the pulpit, on a rich sofa is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, of the most respectable members of the fronting the people. Around them were and shall not return, That unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear.

5. God sent his Son to save all men. "For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world

Thus we see, what God wills, he purpo-Before the exercises commenced, the King he promises, he makes oath to; and what he makes oath to, he sends his Son to ache said that he had built the house for the complish. Reader, shall the WILL of God service of the true God, and now it was to be done? See for an answer, Daniel iv. be dedicated to him. He also declared 35, "He doeth according to his will in the his determination to devote his kingdom army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, what doest thou?"

Will God's purpose be executed? See the widow, that she had been a member be delivered to them in that house. The Isa. xlvi. 10, "My counsel shall stand, and

I will do all my pleasure."
Will God fulfil his promises? See 2

"Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, paper as bearing too hard on the principal and things in earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord

REV. DR. PAYSON.

It is not perhaps generally known, how nearly the calvinism of the late Dr. Pason came leading him into infidelity. Nor was it any thing unnatural that it should be so. We know nothing which can exert so strong an influence to make men sick of Christianity, and to cause him to doubt its divine origin, as the creed of our orthodox churches, embreing the dogmas of endless misery, atonement, and the the Trinity. Let the Dr. speak for

'O, the temptations, which have harrassed me for the last three months! I have met with nothing like them in books. I dare not mention them to any mortal least they should trouble him 'as they have troubled me; but should I become an apostate, and write against religion, it seems to me that I could bring forward objections which would shake the faith of all the Christians in the world. What I marvel at is, that the arch deceiver has never been permitted to suggest them to some of his scribes, and have them published.

'My difficulties increase every year .-There is one trial which you cannot know experimentally. It is that of being obliged to preach to others, when one doubts of every thing; and can scarcely believe that there is a God. All the Atheistical, deistical and heretical objections, which I met with in books, are childish babbling, compared with those, which Salan suggests, and which he was a few mind with a jorce almost irresistible.—Yet I am often obliged to write sermons, and to preach, when these objections beat upon me fike a whirlwind, and almost distract me.'-

Memoir p. 384 The Dr. here unconsciously confesses the serious detriment which Christianity receives from the corruption which it has suffered .- Trumpet.

SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY. - We know that every thing is affected that is touched by the spirit of Christianity. It touches the heart of the poor man and he becomes humble as a little child; it touches the heart of the sensualist, and it becomes pure and heavenly; it touches the affections of the covetous, and he becomes liberal; it touches the heart of the revengeful, and it becomes forgiving and loving; it touches the idols of the heathen, and they fall to the ground like Dagon before the ark of God; it touches the atmosphere of idolatry, and the glare of superstition is dissolved; it touches the ruthless despotism of the earth, and they wither at the glance; it touches the hearts of savages, and they take their place among civilized men; it sends forth its fructifying influence on the barren wilderness, and it blossoms like the rose; it smiles upon the desert, and upon the rock, the wandering bushmen sing for joy, and shouts from the tops of their mountains.

ANECDOTE OF MURRAY.

The famous Mr. Murray had a remarkable dislike for hypocrisy. He carried this honorable feeling so far, that he often exposed himself to the misrepresentation of enemies. When he was about to attend a meeting of Clergyman, Mrs. Murray once said to him, "Now my dear, do be careful to carry your dish straight."—
"Madam," replied he, "I shall carry no
dish at all."

For some time there was a friendly latimacy between Mr. Murray and Dr. Byles; but they both handled sharp weapone with great adroitness, and the friend-ship did not last long. Dr. Byles main-tained that Mr. Murray had no right to the title of Reverend, never having been for-mally ordained. "What is the precise meaning of reverend?" inquired Mr. Mur-"It signifies solemn, awful," answered Dr. Byles. Shortly after, Mr. Murray having occasion to write a note to the Doctor, began "Awful Sir,"-a witticism which Doctor Byles never fairly swallow-

We are told, that when a native of Sumatra beheld a clock, and was made sensible of its uses, he said "the sun is a machine of similar construction."-But who winds it up" inquired one of his companions. "Who but Allah?" (God) was the reply.

There is more poison administered through the car than down the throat.

TER INTELLIGENCER.

-"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Resolution was passed lately by the American Sunday School Union, at its annual meeting in New York, that within two years an orthodox Sunday School shall be established in every town throughout the vast valley of the Mississippi. We would believe if we could, that this resolution was dictated by a serious and practical concern for the moral and religious welfare of our brethren in the West; but sentiments in connection with this project have been avowed, which put it out of our power to believe that the real design embraces any thing short of a sectarian and a political olject. At that meeting arguments in favor of the Resolution were used like the following :- In the course of a few years the political destinies of the United States are to be swayed by the Western States. If we ever hope to control those destinies we must seize in advance upon the power which is to sway them. We must secure a permanent influence over the Western States; and this we must do by going to the fountain head; we must begin with the rising generation; we must drill and discipline the children and youth as toldiers in our "christian party in politics." To do this Sunday Schools must be established in every part of that immense valley. The children must be brought under our tutelage and influence. We must give them an early and lasting inclination which shall serve our purposes. By these means we may hope to secure the political control of the nation. That this last is their grand and steady aim we have uo doubt whatever, and all their movements have an ultimate bearing on this "consummation devoutly to be wished." Their project to establish Sunday Schools in the Western States, and the stories which they tell amongst us about the danger of the Catholics in the great valley, &c. &c. are all intended to get up an excitement in aid of their church and state designs. The public will be fully satisfied of this fact before long. Who, in his sober sonses, believes that there is the least possible danger of the Pope of Rome's obtaining the civil government of Republican America? There are it is true many Catholics in this country-particularly in Louisiana and several other places in the southern and western States. But who are they? Are they persons converted from protestants to Catholics? No. They are foreigners. While they live, the probability is that the present number of Catholics in our country will remain nearly what it now is; -but ten to one if their children are not protestants. The Catholics in this country are foreigners. Such men will never be likely to constitute a majority in our National and State legislatures. The truth is, the alarm about the Catholics is all mere moonshine-it is got up for effect. If our orthodox friends can call off the attention from themselves to the poor Catholics and fix the suspicion on them as the persons who are aiming at an union of church and state, they flatter themselves that they shall be enalled, unnoticed, to run their race with fewer obstacles in the way, and that before public suspicion is called back to themselves they will have made so sure of their object

It is curious-nay it is alarming, to see how well drilled, and how united the orthodox are in their plans. The leaders in the Walls and Sunday Schools shall be established in every town in the Western States, and immediately from Maine to Georgia the response heard-they shall be so established. At every meeting of the orthodox in this quarter of late the burden of sperch making is-"the valley of the Mississippi"-"let us secure the valley of the Mississippi." Immense sums have already been raised for the political regeneration of that valley. Could our voice be heard. as in some places it will be, in that valley, we would say to the freemen there, the religious aristocracy of the East have designs against your civil and religious Sberties, and with double refined Yankee cunning are clanning the means of your subjection to their yoke-Obsta principiis.

as to defy all further opposition.

The Sunday School system is a deep and artful plan It is the last hope of Calvinistic orthodoxy. Its mauagers are convinced that they can make but few converts comparatively of adults-of obtaining an ascendency over the present generation they have dispaired; and are now shrewdly calculating on securing the next generation. This is to be done through their sectarian Sanday Schools. May a propitious Heaven confound the machinations of these evil workers. If orthodox parents are disposed to send their children to these nurseries of calvinism, why let them do so; - but we hold it to be the solemn duty of every person not decidedly orthodox, to keep his children out of them. As they value the honor and usefulness of their offspring, -as they value the liberties of their country, let them treat with indignity every attempt to bring their children under that slavish influence.

HOME MISSIONARY.

Some person, we suppose the editor, Rev. Absalom Peters, sent us a week or two since, the August No. of "the Home Missionary and American Pastor's Journal." We have felt but little inclination to read the pamphlet; but in casting, for courtesy's sake, an eye over its pages, we find it to contain accounts of the Missionary operations in India, Greece, Sandwich Islands, and the United States; an address of Rev. R. S. Storrs at the late anniversary of the H. M. Society; Extracts from Missionaries on various stations in the western States; and two original sketches of miraculous conversion that took place-somewhere at some time not known. The accounts from Greece, India, &c. do not appear very flattering. Those from the Sandwich Islands are more so, - seeing the Missionaries have succeeded in inducing the King of Hawail to unite Church and State-an object which the orthodox accomplish in every place, where they can get the control. In Mr. Storr's address, we notice strong demands for cash. In showing the duty of New England Christians to give cash for the conversion of the valley of the Mississippi, he says to the Missionary Society :

"But you have reason to expect-nay more, to demand, IN THE NAME OF THE LORD JE-SUS CHRIST a less reluctant and more ample CONTRIBUTION TO YOUR PUNDS from that favored section of our country. I say, you have reason to DEMAND IT."

The arrogance and impiety of these men have a limits. They would outdo the Catholics in making a sacrilegious use of the name and authority of Christ to draw cash from the pockets of the people to enrich their coffers.

The correspondence from Missionaries on stations give, on the whole, discouraging accounts, though it is evident that strong efforts are made by them to make

it appear that they are doing enough to merit more cash-at least they say, that with additional funds they could de more.

The receipts into the Treasury of this Society from June 15 to July 15 (one month) amount to \$2190,79at the rate of 26289,48 per year.

The four last pages are called the " American Pastor's Journal." The first article under this head contains a story, probably made up without facts, of a very interesting young lady, who was seriously impressed in time of a revival; but choosing to put off the work of conversion three years longer, was finally taken sick, died in despair-a common thing with orthodox believers-and went to hell. The next is called "Singular instance of Conversion." A "Dr. B-," a man, who though he set out in life a respectable man, became by degrees a hater of religion, a drunkard, &c. till he became permanently insane. He remained insane for some time. At length he recovered suddenly from his insanity and instantly called for a Bible. He was a converted man when he awoke and therefore called for a Bible. The spirit operated upon him while he was deranged, and having converted him from nature to grace, gave him liberty to be restored. to reason; a "fish story" as we should think. But we doubt his being fully restored to his reason; for the story ends by the important intelligence, that-"In the doctrines of total depravity, Divine Sovereignty, free and unmerited grace, &c. he was fully established." All this was done while he was deranged .- No doubt

Such are the stories which are communicated for the special instruction and benefit of " American Pastors." They are intended, we suppose, for the retail business, and may answer the "Pastors" a good purpose in furnishing them with stories for working upon the passions of the credulous and uninformed, and thus gathering them into the orthodox fold. Mr. Peters will accept our thanks for the pamphlet.

CATECHUMEN'S GUIDE.

A work of this title, prepared by Br. WILLIAM I. REESE, of Portland, has just issued from the press of Marsh, Capen and Lyon, Boston. It is designed as a book for the use of children in Sunday Schools and in the domestic circle, and is the second of a series of works adapted to the same purpose, in course of publication in Boston. The first was prepared by Br. STEPHEN R. SMITH. We have not yet been favored with a copy of the "Catechunen's Guide," but from what we hear of the work and know of its author, feel safe in recommending it to our religious public.

The following from the Advertisement expresses the

The design of the writer of this little work has been, not to bewilder the mind of the young reader with subjects too big for its comprehension; and where some doctrines have been necessarily introduced, to explain them in language adapted to a child's capacity. It was thought not necessary to be scrupulous about couching every answer in the exact words of scripture, which cannot be done always with ease; but to join the substance of the answer, whether affirmative or negative, in the learner's own language, and con-

firm it with scripture.

In the second part some pains have been taken to sketch, in a plain, comprehensive manner, the leading historical facts recorded in the books of Moses, but especially to preserve entire a regular line of the history of nation, which will be continued, if it shall he thought profitable, as soon as leisure pre-

Every thing, as far as possible, has been omitted, that would naturally tend to excite in the mind of a child amazement or unprofitable alarm, believing that such effects are pernicious. Not a single truth has been mutilated; the history most useful and interesting to children has been carefully selected, leaving the more complex subjects for them to learn in more mature years, and when they will be of more use to them than they can be now.

CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

The editor of the Mirror complains that in noticing his Sunday School Lesson a week or two since, we kept back part of his observations. We are not sensible of having kept back any part of his observations which would effect the passage we quoted from his les-We will, however, take another opportunity to look over his Lesson a second time and if we find that any injustice has been done him, we shall cheerfully make all honorable amends. We do not hold to misrepresenting even an enemy, though he may call us hard names, and treat us otherwise ungentlemanly.

..... We hope to have a notice from Br. FROST soon, appointing the time and place for the next meeting of the "Penobscot Association of Universalists." If our recollection serves us, Br. F. is the person appointed to attend to this duty.

STUART'S REPLY TO BALFOUR.

It is stated in the last Trumpet that Prof. Stuart of Andover is preparing a Dissertation on the words, Sheol, Hades, Tartarus and Gehenna, intended as a Reply, though it will not be called such, to Mr. Balfour's 1st Inquiry. Why has he not attended to this duty before? Universalists will rejoice to witness this meeting of "Greek with Greek." They will read Prof. S. extensively; and be willing to do justice to

EFFECTS OF ORTHODOXY.

The following is one among many instances of the dreadful evils which orthodoxy has brought down on this community. No man can read this, without feeling his blood curdle in his veins; and yet thousands that will read it, will still persist in patronizing the doctrine which occasioned it. It will be seen that this is extracted from a Baptist journal .- Trumpet.

The New-York Baptist Repository gives the following statement.

"On the 27th ult. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Henry Herkimer, of Exeter, Ostego county, put an end to the existence of her child, three months old, by cutting its throat with a razor, in such an effectual manner as almost to sevthe head from the body. She has been deranged at intervals for nearly a year past; and her partial insanity is reported to have proceeded from a gloomy and desperate state of mind, occasioned by imagining herself a REPROBATE, and the sentence of perdition stamped upon her eternal destiny.'

The communication entitled " Thoughts on the mental and physical constitution of man," is intended as the first of a series of numbers on that interesting subject. By the aid of well attested physiological facts, we think the writer will, before he completes his work

rationally and satisfactorily account, on natural principles, for those mental exercises, which under the name of religion, have been regarded as supernatural operations. The reader will find instruction and interest in the numbers. We trust they may follow each other as soon as possible.

NOTICE.

The YORK, CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSALISTS will meet in Westbrook, in the new Universalist Chapel, Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of September next. (F Churches and Societies within the bounds of this Association, are respectfully and urgently requested to appoint delegates to attend at that time. A suitable room will be provided by the Par-ish Committee of the Westbrook Society for the accommodation of the Council.
WILLIAM I. REESE.

Portland, July 28, 1830.

NOTICE. The Kennebec Association of Universalists will be in session at Greene, Me. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th of September next. A punctual attendance of both Ministers and Delegates is respectfully requested.
NATHAN C. FLETCHER.

The following, which we copy from the "Trumpet" tial variations, for Maine, especially as it was resolved at the orthodox Conference in Winthrop lately, to adopt the tract distribution system in this State. Will their agents have the impudence to thrust their tracts into every person's house? If they do, we predict that their agency will be troublesome to them.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

The inventive genius of the orthodox leaders in this country, has recently hit on a new method of getting those weak productions called tracts into the hands of the community. They have waited in vain for people to come and buy them, or to come after them and receive them gratuitously; and they now propose, therefore, to adopt the follow-ing plan: To divide towns and cities into districts, and appoint a committee for each, who shall go into every family in the district at the first of every month, and deposit a Tract, which on the following month, they will take away, and leave another. We do not hesitate to say, that this is a matter of great of ficiouspees, and impudence. Who great officiousness and impudence. Who appointed these men censors in religion, and the sole judges of what is right? Who informed them that all other denominations of christians are incapable of taking care of themselves, and must all be damued if the orthodox do not take their salvation in hand? Is there no place, not even the bosom of a man's family, that may be sacred to his own peace and retirement! A man's own house, neither garret, nor cellar, kitchen, parlour, nor bed chamber, is any security whatsoever against these intruders. The community now suffers as Pharaoh did from the plague of the frogs, which came up "into his house and into his bed chamber, and into his bed, and into the house of his servants, and upon his people, and into his oven and into his kneading troughs. Ex. viii. 3. If the people of whom we speak were possessed of common civility, they would not thus thrust themselves unasked into other people's families-they would wait until they were invited before they came .of their own denomination, we should find no fault. Their people, so used to being priest ridden, will bear the saddle better than others; but we become very restive under it. We make this remark, because we attribute this whole measure to the priests. As we have said once before, the priests stand behind the curtain, and manage the wires, and their emissaries, the puppets, dance at their bidding. The clergy understand these things perfectly well. They have, in almost every parish, a half dozen runners, ready, on every occasion, at a moment's warning, to execute their orders; and this whole train of sycophants they have now let loose upon society, each one bearing the appropriate badge of his office, an orthodox tract.

We have thus described the evil--What is the remedy? In what way ought these offensive measures to be met? For our own part we are inclined to the opinion, that it is the duty of every man to meet these intruders at the threshold of his outer door, and, having ascertained their business, to forbid their entrance. This ought more especially to be done, if the visiter be a man, But it permitted to come in once on their errand, we would cause them distinctly to understand what we thought of the practice, and give them a most explicit request never to call again for such a purpose. We should take this ground, because we believe the practice of which we speak arose solely from motives of sectarism, and that the good of their own sect is the only object they have in That they themselves are conscious view. of their impudence, and will not permit oths to do as they would do unto them, is evident, as any one may know, who will carry a few Universalist tracts to their houses, and leave them in their families. What a hue and cry would be raised! "We wish these Universalists would mind their own business, and keep their wicked sermons and newspapers to themselves. Burn them, burn them. Do not let the children touch them for the world. Tell Mr. *** if he leaves any more of these things here, I shall be very much offended"--this would be the complaint in that case. And herein consists the impudence of the thing-that the orthodox will do that to other denominatious, which they know they would resent, if done unto them. It is insufferable in this land of equal rights.

Let the practice then, be met as it ought. If the tract be left at your house in your absence, cause it to be sent immediately back on your return. A lady in Cambridgeport very judiciously adopted that method. The tract she received was not, perhaps, very grossly sectarian, but she would not countenance the practice. She addressed a letter to the Baptist clergyman, or his female agent, who resides in his house, giving them to understand she did not desire their supervision; that she had some Universalist publications with which she would accommo date them, if they wished, and would send for them; and that if she wished any of their tracts, they might depend upon it, she would make application therefor. At any rate, she would excuse them from any further solici-tude in regard to her case. This we believe has had the desired effect.

The Universalists are certainly disposed to meet the orthodox on fair terms. If they

will receive Universalist publications, and read them carefully and with a sincere desire to learn whether they are true or false, then, and not till then, can they with good consciences, offer their publications to us.

We have now briefly given our views of tract distribution, the spirit with which it is carried on, and the measures by which it ought to be met. We exhort our brethren to show themselves men-to assert their rights and maintain them, and to resist strenuously every thing bearing the appearance of sectarian influence, cant and fraud.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] THOUGHTS ON THE MENTAL & PHYSI-CAL CONSTITUTION OF MAN, CLOSING WITH AN ENQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND ORI-GIN OF CERTAIN MENTAL EXERCISES IM-PROPERLY CALLED RELIGIOUS.

NO. 1. There are certain first principles or rudiments, relating to every subject which are necessary to be explained and understood, before we can rationally comprehend the

more complex arrangement of them. Every abstruce science may be likened to a complicated machine which when first viewed entire, might appear incomprehensi-ble to the beholder, till its separate parts shall have been separately examined, tracing tions from the first moving cause to us fam effect. There is no subject perhaps, to which the foregoing remark will apply with greater force, than to that complicated dis play of mental and physical powers brought to view in the constitution of man. As the structure of the human system admits of occular demonstration; and the functions (or mode of action) of the different organs or parts composing it, are pretty satisfactorily illustrated by acknowledged facts; a greater uniformity of opinion may be expected concerning it, than on subjects relating to the nature aud origin of the human mind. reason is obvious. One is tangible, the other

The state of the argument is, perhaps, not known to every reader, which has existed betwixt the learned, in almost every age of the world, who have disagreed in opinion concerning what constitutes mind, or from what it originates. They may be reduced to two classes. One has contended, that the mind or soul of man is an etherial essence, super-added to matter; is immaterial, and when separated from the body, can retain a conscious existence. This class of philoso-phers have been called Immaterialists. The other class have been distinguished by the term Materialists, because they argue, that mind is produced, or is rather the result of organic life; and must therefore as a necessary consequence cease with the existence of the body. Hence the two doctrine, MATERI-ALISM and IMMATERIALISM. Nearly all the Divines throughout Christendom, till within the last half century, have been united in defending the immaterial rise of this question, averring that such is the meaning of Holy writ, inasmuch as man is there uniformly represented a compound being, made up of matter and spirit. Physiologists (or those who study the science of life) on the other hand, have as unitedly contended, that such cannot be the fact; because such a theory of the constitution of man does not accord with those obvious facts, which are early demongovern man as a physical and moral agent.

It must be admitted that the physical and mental powers of man, as they are generally termed, are so intimately connected, and maintain "such nice dependencies," that the latter especially cannot be satisfactorily explained without the aid of facts connected with the former. It may be pricipally from a neglect of this circumstance, more that any other, that the writings of Divines are so frequently found to oppose physiological facts; having mistaken the meaning of Scripture, and uniformly taken it for granted, that mind can exist independently of matter, having no relation or affinity to it; though they would willingly admit some mutual influence from their forced connexion. Now we must be permitted to enter our most solemn protest against any exposition of scripture, which serves to array it in opposition to the most obvious natural facts, deducible from the nature and constitution of things. It is a manifest misapplication of scripture to set its socred inspiration at variance with the known and positive laws which have been impressed on matter by the finger of God himself .-It cannot come within the scope of human comprehension, that a supremely good and perfect being should create a race like ours, and then attempt to govern them by an in spiration totally opposed to their known priniples of organization. In view of a system of Ethies so palpably absurd, we cease to wonder that the framers and followers of it should be obliged to represent God as having never perfected his designs; but like the imperfect inventor of a machine ever and anon, applying his corrective hand to remedy its numerous defects. Nor is it to be wondered at on the other hand, that many of those who have examined the structure, and closely studied into the nature and functions of the human system, in connexion with the mental powers, finding it impossible to reconcile known facts with certain doctrines which had been mistaken by fallible men for the revela tion of God, should finally reject the Bible as a cunningly devised fable, giving their preference to absolute infidelity. If then it can be demonstrated, that mind, "this thinking thing," is the result of organic life, it does not follow that such a fact is opposed to the doctrines of that book wherein life and immortality are brought to light. But it does create a strong suspicion, that it has been misinterpreted, and that a future immortal life has been predicated upon wrong princi-ples. If the Bible be the word of God, as we admit it to be, it must also comprise the most perfect system of philosophy. Its philosophy must be in accordance with every thing God hath made, whether we understand it or

And is it presumed that all which is intended to be revealed in the sacred volume, is even now comprehended? Rather, is it not acknowledged, that but a small part of its treasures have as yet been exposed to the comprehension of man? Why then, suffer us to ask, should we forever attempt to bend and distort known facts connected with our existence here, to what is merely conjectured to be the meaning of certain passages relating to a future state, which for wise purposes is not as yet intended for our comprehension?

MEDICUS. [To be continued.]

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] TO PARENTS, NO 2.

PARENTS;-Witnessing as I do, th manifold blessings with which we are rounded, and the numerous favours went ceive from the abundant goodness of o Creator, I am surprised at the coldness ar indifference of mankind. Regardless a their responsibility and obligations to the Benefactor, they are ungrateful to that Go who preserves and protects them during to busy hours of toil, and guards their sleeps moments through the silent watches of night.
It is the study of each to seek for and de

vise, means to promote their earthly interes vise, means to promote their earthly interes. This is a propensity from which not eve societies are free, though there are, undoubtedly, members of all who strive to do the societies are free to be so his commands, and he are the societies. will of God-keep his commands, and live submission to his law. But contention en dently exists, even among those who profet to be the most humble followers of the Lam and in fact I am constrained to acknowled that it is here, it originates. When peop arrive to the period of feigned perfection at say to their neighbours, by word or de 'I am more holy than thou," why do wonder at the religious chaos that exists many parts of the christian land!-This, ing met with retort is the origin of contention; the upbuilding and overthrowing of scieties;—the destroyer of union, and the ser er of discord. This section of the globe, a free and independent country, having he the freedom and liberty of conscience sections. ed to it, has availed itself in some measure of the privilege of worshiping its Maker a cording to the dictates of conscience. tory furnishes us with abundant proof of consequences that have attended unfortun victims who ventured to dissent from common and popular opinion ere the laws their country protected them. Every spices of cruelty and torture was exercised wards them.

Many were put to death by the most Many were put to death by the most escruciating torture for nothing else than hor estly differing from the prevailing opinion while the unfeeling oppressors rioted in unexampled and opprobrious eclat. What protection or safety have we, but in the laws our country? Is the demonian spirit of Geneva extinct? are not the sparks of the spirit of gene-by centuries buried in the boson of gone-by centuries buried in the he of gone-by centuries buried in the boson of functical enthusiasts at the present day Did not our laws protect us, what assurance Did not our laws protect us, the arraigned have we that we should not be arraigned and charged with before modern synods, and charged wheresy-condemned to death, and burnt spirits of wine, as has been the fate of sands?

Permit me to ask wherein consists vast difference between the despotic vine, when exercising and carrying into ecution the above named, hideous author and the venerable parent arranging hi dren around the family altar, enforci them threats and warnings which ar erally punctually executed in case the ture to deviate so far from the rules pres ed to them, as to sit under the preachin a minister differing in sentiment from

You will pardon me when I say it is this manner that I have received my ed tion, and not I alone, but my youthful cit of acquaintances. You will likewise cast veil of charity" over my misfortune (for aware you will term it such.) when I re to you more particularly the cause w

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thus address you.
You will not consider me, as setting principles and tenets of my own in opposition. tion to those instilled in my youthful by your parental care, or rejecting the als, and abandoning the religious duties cumbent upon me; -- no -- let God be

judge of my heart. May I ever revere the consistent and translations of my youth and the so from which they came. But while I re upon the satisfaction I have received at sauctuary of my youth: I am led to cone that there are devout and sincere chris elsewhere, even among those whom I been taught to shun.

Your obedient, though ABSENT SON

[For the Christian Intelligencer.]

EXCLUSION. On the 24th inst. at a Methodist class ing held at Livermore under the care. Mr. True, Mr. ** who has for forty years been a worthy member of Methodist Society in that place, and the one in Town, was excluded for the rethat after reading the sacred scriptures more than twenty five years, being a n ber of that Society, he was constraint believe in the reconciliation of the w family of man to the government whose right it is to rule. arrived in which he was to be expen met with his accusers; when nought coul or was attempted to be brought against but his belief in the final restitution of a telligent beings to holiness and happine rather making this known.) The vote tried; it was declared by the Rev. Par that it was against him. But as it was for that a number of the members were o same belief, he was told that if he won let his faith be publicly known he might st retain his membership. "But where the spi retain his membership. "But where the sint of the Lord is there is liberty." Sixty le years had taught him better then to 88 fice his liberty in this manner. Thus at this aged Br. who had contributed large to the support of the ministry and the in which he was engaged (and I do be from a particular acquaintance with more abundantly than any other ment the society to which he belonged at place,) in the decline of life, after h spent his property and best days in using greatest exertions in furthering the Ges as he understood it, was torn from who should have ever been willing to over, comfort and cherish him. But that be to God, I believe that he po that pearl which no stranger intermed with. He has spent a life devoted Redeemer's cause, and now, while his setting beyond the western hills, his blossoming for the grave, he, relying on the promises mad Abraham and confirmed to Isaac and already as life decays, have his mind strength and his soul so filled with the bol goodness of God, that he may exclain cup is full and running over, for I kn my earthly house of this taberna le dissolved I have a building of God, an not made with hands, eternal in the hens.

Livermore, July 27, 1836.

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

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GARDINER, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1830.

The following table shows the probable number of Representatives each State will be entitled to in Congress, after the new Census takes effect in 1832. We add in the 2d column the present number of Represen-

tatives.		
*****	From 1832.	present numbe
Maine,	9	7
New Hampshire,	5	6
Massachusetts,	13	13
Vermont,	5	5
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	6	6
New Jersey,	6	6
New York,	40	34
Pennsylvania,	27	26
Maryland,	8	9
Virginia,	20	22
Delaware,	. 1	1
Ohio,	20	14
Kentucky,	13	19
Tennessee,	9	9
North Carolina,	12	13
South Carolina,	8	9
Georgia,	8 7 3 5 7 2 3 5	7
Illinois,	3	1
Louisiana,	5	. 8
Indiana,	7	3
Mississippi,	2	1
Missouri,	3	i
Alabama,	5	3
100	Min surges	-
Total	236	212
	MARIA	

FOREIGN .- At the latest advices from England, June 24, the King was still alive; but this was about all which could be said of him.

Great excitement existed in France on account of the near approach of the elections. They were to take place July 3. The King had issued a Proclamation calling on the people to use their utmost endeavors to sustain the crown in their elections. It seems to be apprehended that a majority of the next Chambers will be opposed to the ministry.

The French expedition against Algiers landed near the city of Algiers June 13, and took possession of the enemy's batteries. All the foreign Consuls, resident in that city, excepting Mr. Lee, from the U. S. had retired to the country, expecting a severe battle in the attempt of the French to take the city by storm. The Dey, it is said, has 200,000 troops in the field, and is desirous to meet the French army, confident of a victory.

CENSUS.-The census of a few towns in this State has been completed and reported. In China, by the new census 2,225-in 1820, 1756-increase 469 Albion by new census, 1,394-m 1820, 1,201-increase 190.

The Census of Augusta, in this county, is nearly completed; by which it appears that the present paper lation of that town is between 3900 and 4000.

The National Republican State Convention was held in Augusta on Friday last. Resolutions approving the nomination of Jonathan G. Hunton for Governor, and complimentary to the talents and political services of Henry Clay, and expressing a "hope to see him hold the place of Chief Executive of the American People,1" were passed.

The County Convention of Democratic Republican delegates from the several towns in this County and Congressional District, was held in Augusta on Thursday of last week. Hon. R. Buruham, Abijah Smith, Esq. and Rev. Moses Springer, Jr. wore selected as candidates to represent this County in the next Senate; and How. Nathan Cutler was nominated for Congress.

COLOMBIA. The National Gazette says: We have before us a letter dated Carthagena, July 2d, from a very respectable source. It confirms the intelligence of the assassination of General Sucre on the 2d of June, within a few leagues of Pasto. General Obundo is accused of having hired a party to waylay him, but Obando retained the confidence of the President, Mosquera, who is described as "a very gentlemanly man, not deficient in ability. No changes had been made in the Ministry at Bogota, General Briceno Mendez, former Prefect of Venezuela, was to leave Carthagena in a few days for Caracens, in order to co-operate in re-uniting that province to the general republic, and causing it to recognize the new government at of this place, so complete has been the de-Bogota. Bolivar, it was understood, intended to remain, as his personal influence was deemed indispensable for the restoration of general order and union. The primary election for electors will take place in the beginning of September, and the latter will appoint the President on the 23d October. Mosquera was believed to be ambitious of the post, but it is probable that Bolivar will be chosen. The writer of the letter from which we have drawn these statements, adds--" This department, which is the key to New Grenada, has alone remained tranquil, from respect to the presence of General Bolivar. The Peruvians are augmenting their military force, in order to profit by the internal disorders of Colombia, and may invade the southern departments with a view to their annexation to Peru. Revolutionary agents have been sent by them to Panama, for the same purpose. The present change in Columbia is brought about by the citizens."

Poland .- By a recent return it appears more than three fourths of the inhabitants of Poland are Roman Catholics. The Country s under the authority of Russia, whose State Religion is of the Greek Church. It cannot be very pleasant to her to have France and the other Catholic Countries, possess the powerful medium of influence they do. Poland has 4,000,000 of people-and has been, and could be again, a respectable nation.

Some wealthy Hindoos are about to erect a temple at Calcutta, for the public worship of all sorts and description of people, who shall comport themselves in a devout manner. No images are to be introduced; no animal sacrifices to be allowed; the religious principles of others are not to be contemptuously poken of; and no discourses are to be introduced but such as have a tendency to promote the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the Universe, lead to the exercise of piety and benevolence, and strengthen the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions.

Latest from Europe. The packet ship York at New York, has brought Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to

the 23d June, inclusive.
"WINDSOR CASTLE, June 22.—The
King has passed a good night. His Majesty's cough and expectoration continue."

The private accounts up to 5 P. M. states that the few hours repose of the King, mentioned in the Bulletin, were procured by soporific medicines, but that there was no improvement in his

A postscript to the Morning Herald of the 23d, gives the following intelligence from Paris :--

"CALAIS, June 22. The following telegraphic despatch has been received:-Paris, June 21 .- The army has landed in eight hours, with its ammunition and provisions. The enemy's positions have been turned and carried; the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped on the ground which he occupied.

PAUPERISM, POPULAR EDUCATION, and the Church, (says a writer in the Edinburgh Review) are the three subjects which, all over Europe, seem to have most effectually baffled the introduction of right laws for their regulation. The condition of England, in this respect, does not require to be stated. It is groaning under its poor-and groaning under its church. The people of Scotland groan under neither. The law educates the people; provides for the poor; and maintains a working clergy, without one single, idle, or superfluous, or overpaid clergyman. And all this accomplished by ancient laws, which have long been operating so silently and easily, that it is only by hearing of the grievances of other places that our attention is called to our own blessings. The law of no country is to be utterly despised, which puts the means of knowledge within the reach of all the people, and saves them almost entirely from tithes, and as much from poor-rates as

STORM .-- The late storm appears to have occasioned considerable damage in differ-

ent parts of New-England.
The Keene, N. H. Sentinel, of the 30th says:-The late rains have raised the streams very high in Vermont. On Tuesday, a Mr. Wheeler of Royalton attempted to pass White river in a canoe, but found he could not succeed, and the canoe was overset. He then swam to a tree, so as to hold on upon a limb, where he continued for nearly an hour and a half, and was at last obliged to let go. He was seen, and every exertion made to rescue him, but without effect. The Connecticut river farmers will experience damage to their hay and grain.

In the neighborhood of Lake Champlain the storm was very destructive, commencing on Saturday. A letter from Burlington, (published in the Commercial Advertiser) written on Monday evening, con-

tains the following:

One hour since, I repaired with a party of gentleman and ladies to the lower falls of Onion river to witness the destruction in that quarter. While there, one of the arches, which was erected last season was carried away-intelligence soon reached us that the mills situate on this stream for 10 miles above were principally carried away, -as far as heard from-viz: the elegant arch turnpike bridge in Richmond the clothing works and oil mill of C. Haynes of Essex-the Essex toll bridge -C. Sinclair's mill-F. Brewster's oil, saw, and carding mills. And I doubt whether any manufacturing establishment of consequence remains within fifty miles struction and deluge.

The post coaches which started with mails for the East and South returned this morning, being unable to proceed on account of the destruction of bridges, &c .-The destruction to crops in this section of the country is immense, and will fall heavily on the bone and sinew of this section. The lake has arisen 12 inches in 10 hours, and is constantly rising.

The Barnstable Journal of Thursday, ays-A man's leg, the bones broken off below the knee, was picked up on the beach at East Dennis on Sunday last, by Capt. Judah Sears. It had on a thin half boot which had been soled, and a mixed woollen stocking, seamed at the top and tied with a knit string. The stocking was marked with the initials F. B. It is not improbable that it is part of the body of the unfortunate Blaney, who was destroyed by a shark about 15 days since off

The following singular illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history occurred yesterday. A gentleman connected with the Custom House found in a case of sugar, in the London Docks, a small scorpion, measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home, and placed it on a cold plate under a glass, where the little reptile appeared to be almost torpid, but on warming the glass it became full of life .-It was then stated by a gentleman present, that he had heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a painful death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction. To ascertain the fact, a circle of about three inches in diameter was drawn round the scorpion, and rovered with cotton dipped in spirits of wine. This being ignited, the scorpion made every possible effort to escape, but finding escape mpracticable, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and, with considerable force, struck the sting into its head. It was dead in an instant .--London Courier.

"A great man hath fallen in Israel."_ The Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts expired very suddenly, early on Monday morning last. On Sunday morning he was attacked by a paralysis or appoplexy, which terminated his existence. He was a native of Boston--commenced his professional career in this State, a District then-was elected to Congress-in 1806 was appointed one of the associate justices of the S. Court of Massachusetts, and in 1814 was appointed Chief Justice, which office he filled with eminent success and satisfaction down to the moment of his decease. His remains were entombed at 12 M. on Monday last, in the most private way; the afflicted family having declined more public honors. His age was 63 years .- Argus.

Stephen G. Simmons was lately tried at Detroit for the murder of his wife, while both were intoxicated. The Detroit Journal says-The evidence made the hearers acquainted with the condition of the famly for some years past. It represented a husband sometimes forcing, always en-couraging his wife to drink; in his moments of intoxication beating her with the hand or instruments of wood or iron, and driving her forth at night to seek shelter in the woods, following her and stamping upon her. It represented a mother in a drunken carousal with her husband in the presence of her children; or raving like a fury, and grasping chairs or boards to beat them, and drive them from the house.

We were yesterday highly gratified by the examination of a beautiful miniature copy, by Mr. A. Dickerson, of a portrait of "George Washington, Colonel Commandant of the Provincial Forces raised or about to be raised in the Colony of Vir-The original painting, from which this copy is taken is in the possession of W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington House. It was executed at Mount Vernon, in 1772, by Charles Wilson Peale, who was sent for from Philadelphia for that special purpose. This only original of Washington when in the British service, and in the fortieth year of his age, remained for many years in the principal parlor at Mount Vernon, and on the death of Mrs Washington, in 1802, it was bequeathed, with all the other family pictures, to her grandson, Mr. Custis, where it is preserved, with many other relics of the Father of his Country. Mr. Custis certifies the painting of Mr. Dickerson to be an excellent copy from the original. Mr. D. pur-poses to have his picture of Washington in 1772, engraved by a first-rate artist, and the proofs will no doubt meet with considerable demand, both in this country and in Europe .- Nat. Intel.

MORTALITY. - There were one hundred and ninety six deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which number ninety were under five years of age, and sixty-one under one year; eleven were supposed to have been occasioned by drinking cold water, six by the heat of the sun, and thirteen more were very sudden. In New York, also, there were upwards of two hundred deaths. of which more than one hundred were children under five years, and seventyseven under one year old; eleven were occasioned by drinking cold water, and twenty-two by convulsions.

Swallowing Pins .- At a trial in the Paris court of Assizes, of a husband for the alleged murder by poison of one wife and child, and for attempting to poison another wife, a physician who was examined, was asked if swallowing pins would occasion death, answered, "yes; but their intro-duction into the body was not necessarily mortal. On this point he cited the case of a woman, who during hysterical fits. was in the habit of swallowing pins, all of which found their way into one situation, and after her death, an abscess was found containing fifteen hundred pins, which had gradually accumulated."

ANTIQUITIES .- A countryman, digging, in a field near the hamlet of Villeret, France, has been the means of discovering a perfect treasury of sacrificial vessels &c., and votive offerings; they are of great beauty, are most of them ornamented with inscriptions, and are valuable remains of the best times of Grecian art .-They belonged to a temple of Mercury, which, as it appears, formerly existed in that neighborhood, and which will now become the object of a continued research The finest specimines are, a silver image of the god, nearly twenty inches high; a beautiful bust of the same divinity; massive vasses, bassorelievos, &c.; two mæfericala, with figures relating to the Trojan war; patera, discs, spoons for incense, &c.

A reward of two hundred dollars is offered by the Governor of South Carolina, for the apprehension of Edmund Wesley Gregg, (who calls himself Griggs,) charged with murdering Col. Hugh A. Welsh, in Chesterfield district. Gregg or Griggs is said to be about 5 feet 10 inches high; about 19 or 20 years of age, well proportioned, has very large feet and hands and with a scar on the left side of the nose, extending a little under his left eye. His left eye-tooth projects forward, dark hair, and light grey eyes.

The deaths in New-York week before last were two hundred and four, viz: 51 men, 28 women, 78 boys, 48 girls: 77 were one year old or less. 6 of the above died of apoplexy, convulsions 22, drinking cold water 11, dysentery 16, &c .- More than three quarters of the adults, it is believed, were laboring foreign emigrants.

Mr. John Y. Townsend, a farmer near Wilmington, Del. returning home intoxicated on the 25th ult turned all his family out of the house except a negro boy, and went to bed. The boy soon after smelt a smoke, and tried to break into his master's room. Before he could get assistance, the drunkard and his house was destroyed -This should be a warning to drunkards, not to give themselves up to dissipation.

Among the means to be employed for the reduction of Algiers, is a new projectile called balle incendiaire. These balls are put into pistols and muskets of large calibre, and discharged by men who have been well exercised. The ball is so constructed, that it ignites every combustible substance against which it strikes. Several experiments were lately made in Paris, in presence of a Commission appointed for the purpose, and they are stated to have been fully successful .- Literary Gazette.

The Calmucks punish their country-men who become Christians by stripping them of all they possess, even of their necessary garments. The Emperor Nicholas has ordered that every family of Calmucks that is baptized shall obtain a portion of land in the demesnes of the crown, free from all duties for ten years. Fifty rubles, besides, are to be given to a family man, and twenty-five to a single man.

The Galena Advertiser states that a roof of 1235 square feet may be covered with 765 pounds of sheet lead, which at the present prices, would cost 53,50 or about 20 dollars less than the price of the necessary shingles at Baltimore. The lead covering it is supposed lasts as long as the walls of the house, and when no longer wanted as a covering, would not be lost. A shingle roof needs repairs or renovation in 20 years.

The Haverhill, N. H. Post, says, the farmers in that part of the country are likely to meet with a sore disappointment in the high hopes they entertained of an abundant crop of wheat. A little yellow magget about an eighth of an inch long has destroyed a large proportion of the crop. It grows from a knit deposited upon the kernel by a long yellow-legged

Progress of Temperance in New York .-A writer in the Genius of Temperance, published in New York, says:-"I know of thirteen journeymen and apprentices, laboring together, who last year, actually supported a grog-shop, by their custom. This year, neither of the thirteen use strong drink at all; having, every one of them, become connected with some Temperance Association."

On Wednesday morning several large Sharks were seen in the vicinity of Fulton Market Slip. Several of the fishermen prepared bait, and in a few minutes Mr. John Soule caught one which measured upwards of eight feet in length .--When brought on the deck of a smack, the shark made a enap at the log of a bystander; but fortunately missed the mark. his monstrous jaws closing with a part of the pantaloons. When the sharks were first seen, several lads were bathing at a short distance.

CHARLES CARROLL, is the only one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who survives to the present time. James Madison, the only one of the Convention in 1784, which formed the Federal Constitution. Paine Wingate, the only one of the first Senators of the United States, when the federal government was organized at New York, April 1789-and Egbert Benson, and Mr. Madison, the only two Representatives in the first Congress, at the same period, who are living. Mr. Madison was also a member of the old Congress in 1781.

Conjugal Affection.—We announced a few Mint, had shot himself. This dreadful act was committed in the presence of his wife, who had been for several years dumb, and deprived of the use of her timbs, by a severe paralysis; the shock she received from viewing this horrible scene, instantly restored not only her power of speech, but all her other faculties .- Paris Adv.

A villain by the name of Wheeler was executed in Virginia, a few days since, who, it is stated in the Richmond Whig, confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders! and that among his victims, was Capt. M'Lellan, who was murdered at the Dock. about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in Richmond at the time that murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off, the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again.

Saratoga. The Saratoga Sentinel of the 27th ult. says -" On no former occasion do we recollect to have seen this village so much crowded with strangers so early in the sea son as at present. The number of arrivals during the past week could not have been less than 800, and the number of visitors now at the various boarding houses is estimated at rising of 1000."

Daniel R. Smith has been committed for trial at Portland, for obtaining money, &c. of gentlemen, having represented himself the son of Mr. Wright, Collector at St. Johns, N. B. and son-in-law to Mr. Marett of that place. He said he had lost \$2500 and clothing by the sinking of a boat at New York.

The Natchez paper of July 3, announces the death, on the preceding day, of the Hon-Robert H. Adams, a senator in Congres from Mississippi. The members of the Natchez Bar have resolved to wear crape for 30 days in testimony of their respect for the deceased.

The National Intelligencer states, that twenty-five or thirty persons, chiefly the recent emigrants working on the Canal, died during the late hot weather, in that part of the District which lies east of Potomac, from the influence of the sun, or from drinking cold water.

Mr. Wirt, late Attorney General of the United States, has been employed by the head men of the Cherokees to carry their case before the Supreme Court of the United States .- Richmond Whig.

Chloride of Lime .-- In the present oppressively hot weather, it becomes every inhabitant to pay attention to the nuisances with which he may be surrounded. To correct the most impure and offensive atmosphere in a few moments, and to restore it to its puri ty, it is only necessary to procure one pound of the Chloride of Line, which will cost but one shilling, put it into a bucket of water, mix it up, and throw it into the receptacle of filth. A supply may be had at almost any of the apothecaries.

An ingenious mechanic in the neighborgood of Hull has invented a small lamp, which may be attached to spectacles of a particular description, by means of which and a reflector, any person may read in the darkest night-and the congrivance is such, that the only light visible, is on the part of the book that is read.

The University of Gottingen has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on David Hoffman, Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland, and author of several le gal works of merit.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Editor expects to preach next Sunday in Readfield-in a week from next Sunday in Bowdoinham. On the evening of the latter day he will deliver a Lecture in Richmond.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The request of L. C. T. M. shall be attended to in our next. A new supply of "Short Sermons" is thankfully received. Several other communications shall receive due attention.

MARRIED,

In Charlestown, by Rey. L. S. Everett, Mr. John B. McAlvin to Miss Mary Sisson. Mr. Laban Turn-er, Jr. to Miss Eliza Merviam. In Bath, Mr. Joseph Emerson to Miss Sarah T.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Thomas Drown to Miss Eliza Jane Smith.

In Boston, John D. Weils, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Bowdoin College, and one of the most distinguished medical men of the country.

In Missispipi, after a short illness, Robert H. Adams, Schator in Congress from that State.

In Westbrook, 1st inst. widow Susanna Stevens, and 87.

In Saco, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. John G. Reed,

In Sace, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. John G. Reed, aged 23.
In Limington, 23d ult. Mr. Edwin R. Buswell, aged 24.
In Sidney, 28th ult. Mrs. Silva Wilbur, wife of Elder Asa Wilbur, aged 69.
In Belfast, Octavia Lucretia, youngest child of Mr. Peter Osgood, aged 21 months.
In Portland, Elizabeth Prince, daughter of P. Prince,

aged 15. She had eaten a pint of red cherries with the stones the day before, which probably caused her

On the 24th ult. at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Loomis, in Pompey, whither he went on a visit, Mr. Jesse Chesketto, of Manlius, in the 55th year of his age, after a severe sickness of about four weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience.

which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience.

Mr. Chesebro, about fifteen years ago, united with
the Baptist church. But having his views of divine
grace enlarged, he, with his wife, previous to her death,
about four years since, requested permission to peaceably withdraw from the church, which was refused
them. She was, however, previously to her death,
excommunicated from the church, for the pernicious
erime only of believing that "Gosl, our Saviour, will
have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth!" During his sickness his views
remained unaltered; and he rejoiced in the glory of that
hope, which during the latter part of his life had added remained unaltered; and he rejoiced in the glory of that hope, which during the latter part of his life had added imperishable lustre to his declining sun. He often expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ; giving an additional testimony that "the grace of God that bringeth salvation to all men," is still divinely able to bring it to those to whom it "thath appeared," in the most trying hour that humanity knows. His funeral was attended on the 25th, and a large family of twelve children, many of them with companions; followed him to his grave.

ons; followed him to his grave!

ions; followed him to his grave!

The Congregational church in the village of Orange was, on this occasion, for the first time, opened to a Universalist preacher. And a discourse was delivered from Job. xiv. 1st cl. of 14, by the writer of this article, to a numerous and very attentive congregation, consisting of people of different religious opinions. N. S. Examedical Mos. Ezangelical Mag.

MARIND JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

ARRIVED.

Thursday, July 29—Sch'rs Harmony, Hinton, Bosn; Polly, Nickerson, New York; Mary, Jackson,

oston. Friday, July 30-Sch'r Bolivar, Stearns, Boston. Safurday, July 31-Sch'r Industry, Blackinton, Thomaston.
Sunday, August 1-Brig Atlantic, Moore, St. Au-

Tuesday, Aug. 2-Sch'rs Zealous, Cail, Thomas

Wednesday, Aug. 4 .- Sch'r Worromontogus, Waitt, Boston; sloop Edward, Sweatt, Ipswich.

SAILED

Thursday, July 29—Sch'rs Friendship, Nickerson, Dennis; D'Wolf, Baker, do. Saturday, July 31—Sch'rs Camilla, Blanchard, Boston; Factor, Small, do.; Charles, Kittfield, Glou-

ester.
Tuesday, Aug. 3—Sch'rs Eliza-Ann, Mooers, Bos-m; Mary, Jackson, do.
Wednesday, Aug. 4—Sch'rs Don Quixote, Cald-ell, Salem; Polly, Nickerson, Nantucket.

THE substantial fact sailing Brig AL-EXANDER, James Bailey, master, will be despatched for the above place by the 20th of September next. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to JAMES N. & A. COOPER, or the master on board at their wharf in Pittston.

Those who wish to avail themselves of the advantage of having their produce first in New Orleans market

of having their produce first in New Orleans market

Pittston, August 4, 1830.

KERREBEC, SS. - To the Heirs at Law and all others interested in the Estate of JAMES LAPLAIN, late of Pillston, in said county,

LAPLAIN, late of Pittston, in said county, neoman, deceased, intestate, GREETISG.

WHEREAS ROBERT LAPLAIN, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, an account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased; and also his account as creditor against said estate. The widow of said deceased has also made application to said Judge for an allowance out of the application to said study leave hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Augusta, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of September, to show cause, if any you have, against an allowance of the same as made.

Given under my hand at Augusta this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1830.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED to hire, a Dwelling house situated in this village, suitable for a small family. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 5.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLAY & MILLIKEN, is dissolved

by mutual agreement.

N. B.—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with Samuel Clay immediately, who is duly authorized to settle the SAMUEL CLAY, D. L. MILLIKEN.

Gardiner, July 14.

POETRY.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim and thy caution depart.

"Look aloft," and be firm and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow, With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe Should betray thee when sorrows, like clouds are arra "Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade. Should the visions which hope spread in light to thine

eye,
Like the tiuts of the raicbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set. Should they who are dearest, the sun of thy heart, -The wife of thy bosom-in sorrow depart,
"Look al.ft," from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever in bloom." And oh! when death comes, in terrors, to cast. And oh: when want counter, in terrors, to care, the fars on the future, his pall on the past, In that moment of darkness with hope in thy heart, And a smile in thinc eye, "Look aloft" and depart.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Evangelical Magazine.] ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE. "As many us were ordained to eternal life, be lieved."-Acts xiii. 48.

This passage is frequently proposednot only, as an objection to our particular doctrine, but with a view to attain a right understanding of its meaning. With this latter intention, it has been proposed to the writer of this article-who offers the following remarks (with your permission) through the Magazine and Advocate.

The apostles Paul and Barnabas were at Antioch in Pisidia, where, in a synagogue of the Jews, after reading the Law, and Prophets, they were informed that there was liberty for them to speak to the congregation. Paul accordingly rose and addressed a short discourse to them--concluding with admonishing the Jews of the great importance of faith in the word of salvation.

The Gentiles who were present, seem to have been particularly interested, and besought the apostle to speak again to them on the same subject, the following Sabbath. The day came, and almost the whole city was gathered together -- a circumstance which gave great offence to the Jews, concerning whom the apostles now said--"It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." Hearing this, the Gentiles "glorified the word of the Lord, and as many as were ordained to eternal life believed."

Let it be remembered that the first propagators of christianity were Jews -and that as such, they were accustomed to ascribe every thing to the immediate agen-cy of the Deity. Those events therefore, of which we should speak, as the results of visible causes, they whould describe as the direct appointment of God. And admitting a general providence, there neither is, nor can be any important objection to that mode of expression; we only need to be apprised of the manner in which it is used, and to understand that the same is meant as we mean by a different phraseology. Thus after the preaching of the apostle on this occasion, it was a natural consequence that some who heard should also believe. Those who did believe, received "eternal life," as a further consequence of their faith. 1 John v. 13 .-What possible impropriety can there be in saying, that consequences which necessarily follow from a train of given causeswere ordained? It could have no effect upon the ability of others to receive and enjoy the same benefits; unless we suppose this ordination a final determination of God to elect those only who then and there believed, to the endless exclusion of he rest of mankind

WAKEFIELD renders the passage thus-"as many as were so disposed, believed unto eternal life."

ny as were disposed to eternal life believed." The IMPROVED VERSION thus--"as ma-

Archbishop Newcomb-"as many as were disposed, believed to everlasting

Dr. PRIESTLY has the following note on the passage-"By ordained to eternal life, we are to understand those who were disposed to receive the gospel, and those who had no invincible prejudice against it .-For by eternal life, we are to understand the gospel, which is the means of bringing men to eternal life. That by any arbitrary decree of God, independent of the good dispositions and good works of men. some should be predestinated to eternal life, while others are doomed to eternal damnation, is a doctrine far from being favored by the scriptures, and so contrary to all ideas of equity in the divine government, that it must be rejected at any rate. No religion can be true, and come from God, that is so unfavorable to virtue and goodness among men. The scriptures, as well as reason and the light of nature, uniformly speak a very different language." S. R. S.

RELIGION. There is not in the whole vocabulary of the English language, a word more frequently misapplied than this. That which most commonly passes for religion in the world, appears, by its fruits, to have very little agency in bettering the condition of man individually or collectively. It is composed mostly of selfishness, and its effects are an injury rather than a benefit to mankind. "Stand aside, I an holier than thou," is heard in words, or seen in behaviour, almost every day; and many is the unfortunate being, who, like the luckless man of old, after having been stripped and beaten by thieves, is left lying helpless in the road, while the rigidly righteous "pass by upon the other side."

inquire for the cause that produces them. This, we are of opinion, is found in the present system of religious education .-The exertions that have been made in America, for the last twenty years, to spread religious instruction, have not been surpassed in any age or country. Sunday schools, for children, have been established; "poor and pious young men, for the Gospel ministry, have been fed from door to door gratuitously, that they might study and become teachers; Theological Seminaries have been founded to receive these pious youths as soon as their pious tutors dismiss them; and, after all, what is the result? The child at Sunday School has the seeds of uncharitableness sown in the mind by sectarian catechisms; in the charity student these sprout and flourish by the nourishment they receive from antiquated spinsters, with whom he is domiciated; and they are still farther matured, in the Theological Seminary, by sectarian books and preaching. The result is, religion is swallowed up in forms and ceremonies, or blasted in the heat of sectarian electioneering. Pupils thus taught, go forth spreading their narrow and selfish views wherever they journey, and teaching them to all who are thought-less enough to listen to their ministrations. It is the business of ranters, such as we

have just described, to produce "religious revivals," or, as they are sometimes called, "awakening." Descriptions of these are trumpeted forth to the world almost every week in different publications about the country, and the numbers that have been "added to the church," are usually subjoined. The method of bringing about one of these "revivals" is this: Some hot-headed zealot, probably a missionary from a Theological Seminary, visits a town or village, "for the good of souls;" and having assembled the people, proceeds to tell them how awful wicked they are-that they must listen to him, or be forever lost-that he has come from afar solely for their good, and is therefore entitled to a hearing, &c. This done, he exhorts them to attend his preaching at all times while he stays with them, and thus grow better. A stir soon commences in the neighborhood-some are dreadfully afraid of being damned, in the world to come for their sins, and the more they think of it, the more probable it appears. At length these begin to look serious and melancholy-they run to evening meetings-tell strange dreams which they had about the devil and his place of residence; and at last declare positively there is not so great a sinner in the world as each one thinks himself to be! Soon after this "peace of mind" is restored, and the person who, until now, has been denominated "a hopeful subject," is at once declared a "penitent and sincere Chris-

INFIDELITY.

"The intelligent Christian will see a valuable purpose answered by the present prevalence of Infidelity. It is a striking fulfilment of the prophecies of our Saviour, who, though he foretold that his church should never fail, likewise intimated that at his second coming, he should not find much faith (or a general belief and expectation of his coming) in the earth. It is likewise a confirmation of what the apostles have written concerning the apostacy of the latter days. In the mean time, the prevalence of Infidelity is the most efficacious means of purifying our religion from the abuse and corruption which at present debase it; and, especially, of overturning the civil establishment of Christianity in all Christian countries, whereby the kingdom of Christ has been made a kingdom of this world, having been made subservient to the policy of men, and in every respect the reverse of what it originally was.

"Thus are unbelievers employed by Divine Providence to reform the Christian church. They will do it far more effectually than any of its friends would have done; and this will pave the way for its universal prevalence hereafter. Thus the corruptions and abuses of Christianity produce infidelity, and this infidelity is the means, in the wise order of Providence, of the complete cure of those corruptions and abuses, with only a temporary and partial injury to that religion, of which they are so great an incumbrance."—Priestly.

[From the New-York Amulet.]

The following was written while the editor of this publication was engaged with a western periodical. It would not have been republished in the New-York Amulet, but for the fact of its having appeared in an eastern paper, as an origin-AL editorial article.

THE BURIAL -- A FRAGMENT.

It was summer. The sun shone proudly down upon the gray mist that rose above the billows-the blushing charms of spring were passed, and the summer glow of loveliness had succeeded. The woodlands were gay and beautiful-for nature had clothed them in all her surpassing splendours. The mountain stream now ran, now rippled, now curling with its silver eddies, glad sparkling in the sun-beamnow smoothly flowed along its ever-varying bed, toward its quiet home "in the world of waters. The birds warbled as sweetly in their green bowers of bliss, as sighs and tears were unknown.

There was joy on earth. The twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine snow-flake, seemed unmindful of wo, as thing you are." "Well, then, he saidit flashed its wing across the vision, like a thought of a dream during the hushed

With these facts before us, it is natural to | hours of midnight, and vanished as suddenly. To me, the sight of their joyous felicity brought no gladness-the sounds of their mirth fell cold upon the heartit seemed but bitter mockery; and spoke of days departed. The bright and laughing skies seemed insensible that they were smiling over ruin and decay; that one of hope's fairest, sweetest flowers, had drooped and died; and that now-even nowwas to be laid in the earth's cold bosom.

I had seen the child in its guileless beauty, when it was a thing all glowing with health, innocence and joy-I had seen it folded in the arms of her that bore it, in all the overwhelming fondness of a mother's love. But now her first-born blessing-her first, last, and only one, slept-not on the soft bosom of a mother's tenderness-but with the quiet dead! Death, death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale and lifeless, it wore a smile passionless and pure, as the cherub of immortality-it had nothing of the gravebut its silence. So beautiful it seemedlike the sportive lamb, decked with a flowery garland for the sacrifice, I could fain have laid down by its side in the cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark and silent valley.

Thou weepest, childless mother-ah, well thou mayest—the son of God wept at the tomb of his friend—and thou mournest thy first-born. Hard it is for thee to lay thy loved one low in the damp earthbeneath the cold cleds of the valleyhard it is to reflect that this, thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection. Ah! these are recollections that weigh upon the soul, even to overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art desolate—it tells, too of playful smiles-of a thousand soft and winning ways that twine around the mother's bosom-it tells of the sweet, wild throbbings of bliss that were thine when softly soothing it to slumber and repose. Now, the foliage of the cypress will be its shelter; and the narrow house its abiding placethe nursery will no more resound with gladsome mirth-the cradle in which it had so often reposed in quiet is now des-

olate. Thou weepest, childless mother. The last look. The time is come when she may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy, ere the pall is settled upon his lifeless brow. Oh, the bitter agony of that moment-one long burning kiss upon his marble brow, and he is shut from her view. In the fulness of her grief she

No more, my baby, shalt thou lie, With drowsy smile, and half-shut eye— Pillowed upon thy mother's breast, Serenely sinking into rest. For God hath laid thee down to sleep, Like a pure pearl beneath the deep

Look abroad, fond mother, upon the ways of sinful men, and repine no more that God hath made thy child an angel in the regions of bliss. Now his song mingles with the thanksgiving of the blest!-sanctified, safe, and secure from the stormy blasts of iniquity, with him who is from everlasting!

The long train of weeping friends gathered round a fresh-dug grave. The coffin was lowered into its final resting-place, in the vale of solitude and silence-the spirit of him who was so lovely here, had long ere this, crossed the dark waters -and is safely landed upon the flowery coast of a world of fadeless bloom!

[From the Religious Inquirer.]

A few days since, a Universalist was conversing with a Calvinistic Deacon, on the subject of punishment after death, for sins committed in this life. The Deacon contended that sin must be punished after death, because the misery it produces in this life is so small, that it is not worthy to be named. The Universalist inquired whether he did not for himself prefer vir-The Universalist inquired tue to vice, having respect only to the consequences which might ensue in this life. To make the matter plain, and obtain a direct answer, he proposed this question; which would you choose-that I should steal a dollar from you, or that you should steal a dollar from me, if it might be done without detection? The Deacon very readily replied, I would choose to steal the dollar from you. From the known character of the Deacon, we have no doubt that in this case he told the truth. It is known he loves money; and that he has heretofore adopted very strange methods to procure it. We did not suppose, however, that he loved mony so much, and his brethren so little, that he would break the law, and become a thief, for the paltry sum of one dollar. Surely this man must love God and his law abundantly; and marvellous is his affection for his brethren. Yice will sometimes expose itself, although carefully concealed under the garb of Reli-

PROFANITY IN THE PULPIT .- A little boy who for the first time attended the preaching of one of those furious persons who

On each they judge" to be the foe of Heaven, went home very much shocked, and said to his mother-"Ma, that man that preached did swear terribly!" "Impossible!" replied the mother; "A minister swear! O no, my dear child, you must be mistaken." "No, I'm not mistaken, ma," rejoined the child, "he did swear awfully." "What did he say?" asked the mother. "Oh, I'm afraid to speak it, ma," said the innocent child .-'Shaw!" said the mother, "you needn't be and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight, softly silent as falls the You be d-d! you be d-d.".

N. Y. Constellation.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLAY & MILLIKEN, is dissolved

mutual agreement.

N. B.—All persons indebted to said fixm are renested to call and settle their accounts with Samuel Clay immediately, who is duly authorized to settle the SAMUEL CLAY, D. L. MILLIKEN.

Gardiner, July 14.

HOLLOW WARE.

A. T. PERKINS

AS just received per sloop Coral, a good assort-ment of Hollow Ware, such as Large Boilers, Tea Kettles, Covered Spiders, Bake Pans, Spiders, Large Pots, Small do. Large Kettles, Dish Kittles, High Pans, Eared Basons, Skillets.

For sale as above at very low prices a good assortment of MEDICINES, &c. viz. Lee's genuine Bilious Pills:

Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German specific for indigestion, jaundice, diseases of the liver, &c. Dr. Dean's Patent Rheumatic Pills, the most valua ble remedy discovered for consumptions, coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, hooping cough, and pulmonary affections of every kind, price 50 cts. per bottle;

Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, price 25 cents per box; Turlington's Balsam of Life; Genuine Ink Powder, Pulv. Rhubarb, Phubarb Root, American Eye Water, Spts. Lavender, Sal Amonniæ, Jaundice Bitters, Oil of Spruce, for making Nitrous Ether,

Beer, Tooth Brushes, Aqua Ammonia Sulph. Ether, " Powders, Mur. Acid. Lip Salve, Blister Plaster, Sulph. Acid, Bals. Copay, Baberry Wax, Bristol Brick, Adhesive Plaster,

Gamboge, Camphor, Lunar Castic, Liquid and concrete Opo Guaicum, deldoc, Unguentum, Alcohol, Harlem Oil, Aluca, Opium, Shellac,

Tragacanth, Phials, Carb. Iron, Assafetida, Myrch,

Digitalis,
Orange Peel,
Slippery Elm Barky,
Cascarilla Bark,
Arrowroot,
Glauber Salts, Mastic, Frankincense, Kino, Catechu. White Wax,

Isinglass, White Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Blue Vitriol, Ext. Liquorice, Pearl Barley, Marsh Rosemary, Liquorice Root, Red Chalk, White Chalk, Curcuma, crd. Umber, Coriander Seeds, Eng. Burgundy Pitch, Quassia, Fine Sponge. Spermaceti,

Borax, Chamomile Flowers, tientian, Red Saunders Pinkroet, Eng. Saffron, Sal Soda, Sub. Carb. Soda, Red Precipitate, Castor Oil, Colomba Court Plaster, Tr. Mur. Iron, Copal Varnish, Ipecac, Notgalls,

Annis Seed, Tapicca, Pill Boxes, Oil Cummin, Jalap, Best Peruvian Bark, Burgamot, " Wormwood, " Peppermint, Refined Liquorice, Phos. Iron. Cinnamon,

Sulph. Potass, " Lavender. Elecampane, Corrosive Sublimate, Cloves, " Succini, " Almonds Cochinel, Ethiops Mineral, Orange, Colocynth.

Cowhage (down), " Hemloc Magnesia (Alba) Magnesia (Calcined)

ENGLISH, DOMESTIC, W.1 GOODS and GROCERIES, PAINTS and OiLS. WANTED 1000 lbs. Butter;

1000 yds. Tow Cloth; 100 cords Bark; for which a fair price will be given by
Gardiner, July 8, 1830. A. T. PERKINS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Boston as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the purchasing and selling of all descriptions of Merchandise. A residence of ten years in Maine has rendered him familiar with the advantages and interests of that State, which he trusts will afford peculiar facilities to those unacquainted with the Market. Particular and per-sonal attention will be paid to Sales of Lumber, Coun-

try Produce and Merchandise generally.

Advices respecting the Market will be farnished at all times by mail or otherwise, and no effort shall be wanting on his part to promote the interest of those who intrust their property to his care.

SAMUEL J. BRIDGE.

Boston, April 17, 1830. REFERENCES.
Mr. James Bowman,
Messrs. W. R. Babson, & Co. & Gardiner.
E. H. Lombard, Esq. Hallowell.
Hon. James Bridge,
Chas. Williams, Esq. Augusta.
Messrs. Vose & Bridge,
Messrs. Cram & Cahoon,
Benj. Wilhs, Esq. } Portland.

THE CHILD'S SONG BOOK.

THE CHILD'S SONG BOOK, for the use of Schools and Families, being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and Moral Songs, suitable for in-

fant instruction. The leading object in compiling this little book has been to aid teachers of Infant Schools: and to offer such a combination of Airs with Hymns, or words suited to infant instruction, as might be useful in families where there are children; at the same time affording them amusement and instruction, suited both to school time and play hours. The music is a selection of favorite Airs from the most approved composers. It should be, and it is hoped that it is, such as will command the approbation of mature age—and strike with peculiar force the sprightly feelings of childhood.

Exertion has been made to select such words as are intelligible, or might be easily explained to severe the server.

intelligible, or might be easily explained to very young This attempt to combine pure religious and moral

sontiment with innocent bilarity, is dedicated to those benevolent ladies who devote their time and talents to the cause of infant education, with the hope that it will be in some degree auxiliary to their meritorious eterprise. For sale by P. SHELDON.

CORN, FLOUR, &C.

JUST received from Sloop Rapid and for sale by
A. T. PERKINS 575 Bushels Yellow Corn and

quantity of Flour.

Also, just received a few articles of Medicines, viz.

Sulphate Morphine, Quinine,

Prusic Acid, Blue Pill (in Mass) Tartaric Acid, English Mustard Seed, One box of Upton's Best Glue. July 15, 1830.

JUST published and for sale by P. SHELDON, SCOTT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, in

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, a new and beautiful stereotype edition. In this edition more than six thousand errors contained in the former editions tve been corrected.
THE FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, an excellent work.

THE BOOK OF HEALTH, first American from 2d London edition.
WHITTEMORE'S HISTORY OF UNIVER-June 3.

TO PRINTERS.

Por SALE at this office a second hand Ramage Printing Press.

March 11.

UNIVERSALIST BOOKS.

OR sale by P. SHELDON, at his Bookstore, near the Bank, a great variety of Universalist publications of the Bank, and the Bank, a great variety of Universalist publications. FOR sa

tions by the dozen or single copy, viz.

BALLOU'S WORKS.

Notes on the Parables. In which all the parables are noticed and explained.

Treatise on Atonement. A highly approve

treatise on the nature of the Scripture doctrin

BALLOU'S LETTERS. A series of letters on Divis BALLOU'S LETTERS. A series of letters on Divine revelation, between Mr. Ballou and Mr. Kneeland. To this work is appended an interesting correspondence between Mr. Ballou and two orthodox clergymen of Portsmouth, N. H.

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BALFOUR'S WORKS. BALFOUR'S WORKS.

1st Inquiry—into the Scriptural meaning of the words Sheol, Hades, Tartarus and Gehenna, all translated Hell in the common English version.

2nd Inquiry, being an inquiry into the Scriptural doctrine concerning the Devil and Satan, and into the extent of duration expressed by the terms Olim, Airr and Aionios, rendered everlasting, for ever, &c. in the common version, and especially when applied to

the commen version, and especially punishment. Essays on the Intermediate State of the Dead.

ESSAYS on the Intermediate State of the Dead, the Resurrection from the Dead, and on the Greek terms rendered judge, judgment condemned, damaation &c. &c. in the New Testament. With remarks on Mr. Hudson's Letters in vindication of Future Retribution, addressed to Mr. Hosea Ballou of Boston, LETTERS TO HUDSON, being Letters on the letter of the Dead, and a Future Retribution, with which is connected the history of the doctrine of Future Retrievant

These works are written in the spirit of candor, and

are replete with forcible arguments and sound criticism. They are of uniform prices. In sheep \$1.25 per to in boards \$1.

i boards \$1
HUTCHINSON'S TRIUMPH.
HUTCHINSON'S APOLOGY.
REPLY TO DR. ALLEN. Price 25 ccals.
A LETTER TO DR. BEECHER.
LIFE OF REV. JOHN MURRAY, written by himself

nd continued by his widow HISTORY OF ANCIENT UNIVERSALISM, by Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, a work of great merit and research, price \$1 20 bound. HISTORY OF MODERN UNIVERSALISM, by Rev

Thomas Whitemore, being a continuation of Mr. Ballou's History, and a highly interesting work. Price \$1 20 bound.

A HISTORY OF UNIVERSALISM, by Dr. Thoma Brown, of Albany. Price \$1.
CHRISTIAN VISITANT, edited by Rev. William A.
Drew. Price 56 cents bound.
STREETEN'S HYMN BOOKS. Societies will be

supplied with these Hymns at the publisher's prices.

Ballou's and Turner's Hymns: also at pub

lisher's prices.

ALSO TRACTS AND SERMONS, viz.

Conversations on Religion, between a parent and child. This tract is calculated to do great service. to the cause of truth. It contains 12 pages duodecimo.

Price \$1 50 per 100, 25 cents per dozen and 3 cents

single.

REVIEW of Dr. Dwight's Tract entitled "Duration of future punishment, by Rev S. Cobb, price 6 cents, REVIX to Hawes' Reasons for not being an Univer-THE PLEASURES OF SIN, a Sermon by Rev. T

A SERMON preached at the Ordination of Rev. T. Fisk, by Rev. Hosea Ballou.

Mr. Dods' Sermon preached in the Court house

at Bangor—2d edition.
THE NEW BIRTH, a Sermon by Rev. E. Co.

And sundry other Sermons and Tracts by Rev. II. Ballon, S. Cobb, R. Streeter and others.

Batton, S. Comp.

*** Any Universalist publications not on land will be procured when requested.

Also for sale as above, a great variety of BIELES and TESTAMENTS, LOVELAND'S GREEK LEXICON,

83-Common Bibles for sale at Bible Society prices - (1)

03-CAUTION .. 20

HEREBY caution all persons not to purchase a note of the following tenor signed by me, as the agreement for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am determined never to pay said

Richmond, November 10th, 1827.

For value received I promise to pay Zephaniah IlNiles, or order, nine dollars for a clock which is war.
ranted one year, in twelve months.

(Signed)
BENJAMIN REED, JR.
The above warranty has not been complied with, and on that account the note will not be settled by the subscriber.
BENJAMIN REED, Jr.
Gardiner Leg. 19, 1860. Gardiner, June 12, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of GOODRICH & LAWRENCE was dissolved by niutual consent on the 14th of May last. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make payment to the subscriber who has the Books of the firm.

JOHN LAWRENCE. Gardiner, July 1, 1830.

NOTICE. THE subscriber laving contracted for the support of the Poor of the town of Livermore, and having made suitable provision for them, cautions all persons against harboring or trusting any of them on his ac-

ount, as he is determined to pay no debts of their confacting.

DANIEL JUDKINS. Livermore, June 12, 1830. VIRGIL H. HBWES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, AUGUSTA, MAINE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate of BENJAMIN COPP, late of Gardiner, in the county of Kennebec, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement. ceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WM. PARTRIDGE, Administrator.

Gardiner, June 29, 1830.

THE BUDGET.

JUST published, and for sale by P. SHELDON,
THE BUDGET, OR HUMBLE AT
TEMPTS AT IMMORTALITY, by the Messrs
June 9

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. IllE Subscriber, Agent of Manufacturers
Insurance Company, in Boston, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, &c., against loss or damage by Fire. E. F. DEANE.

Gardiner, Nov. 1, 1829.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber has just purchased a lot of TIN WARE at Auction, which enables him to sell at reduced prices.

A. T. PERKINS.

PRINTING
Of all kinds executed with neatness at this Office

Two dollars per annum, payable on or before the commencement of each volume, or at the time of subscribing, or two dollars and fifty cents if paid within or at the close of the year; and in all cases where payment is delayed after the expiration of a year, interest will be charged.

Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to any agent

Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to any agent, or other person, procuring new and good subscribers; and ten per cent. will be allowed to agents on all monies collected and forwarded to the publishers, free of expense, except that collected of new subscribers, for the first year's subscriptions.

No subscriptions received for less than six menths, and all subscribers are considered as continuing their subscriptions, unless a discontinuance is expressly or dered.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the discre-

tion of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

All communications addressed to the editor or publishers, and forwarded by mail, must be sent free or particular.